

Kin of Officials Close to Trujillo

By Drew Pearson

This column was the first to reveal that former Congressman Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. had been hired by Dictator Trujillo of the Dominican Republic. It's only fair, therefore, to report on other relatives of those in high places who have been playing footsie with the Caesar of the Caribbean.



Pearson

The list includes:

1. The son-in-law of John Foster Dulles, Robert Hinshaw.
2. The brother-in-law of President Eisenhower, Col. Gordon Moore.
3. The former Assistant Secretary of State in charge of Latin American Affairs, Henry Holland.

The chief source of Trujillo's wealth is the Dominican sugar industry. He owns most of the sugar mills in his country. It was no accident, therefore, that Congress last year increased the quota of Dominican sugar admitted to the United States.

In 1954, Dulles' son-in-law offered to help Trujillo get his sugar quota increased. The dictator then sent his personal plane, a luxurious flying yacht, the "San Cristobal," to fly Dulles' daughter, Mrs. Robert Hinshaw, her husband, and children to the Dominican Republic.

Hinshaw, when queried by this column as to why he had not registered as a foreign agent, said he did not do any work for Trujillo.

Informed that some people registered if they received expenses from a foreign government, Hinshaw admitted that his expenses were paid, but did not agree that he should have registered.

Under the foreign registration act there is nothing wrong about an American working for a foreign government, but it is specified that the American public has a right to know when someone is so working. The law firm of Secretary of State Dulles has been registered in the past as working for various foreign governments; also the law firm of ex-Secretary Dean Acheson. It is a criminal offense not to register.

Note.—The Justice Department recently indicted John Frank, an ex-FBI agent who wired Trujillo's palace for sound, for failing to register as a foreign agent.

Aid by Henry Holland

One former high official who definitely helped put across Trujillo's sugar quota increase is able Henry Holland. Holland scarcely got out of the State Department when he headed for the Dominican Republic. He not only made several trips, but got on the payroll of Trujillo's mining consultant, William Pawley, the former Ambassador to Brazil.

It can be argued that Holland gets his fees directly from Pawley, therefore doesn't have to register. Likewise Franklin Roosevelt Jr. might have argued that he got his fees through Charles Patrick Clark, lobbyist for both Franco and Trujillo. However, Roosevelt registered.

Ike's Brother-in-Law

The most highly connected of all Americans in Trujillo-land is Ike's brother-in-law, Col. Gordon Moore. The Colonel, now retired from the army, is a genial soul, frequently at the White House.

Col. Moore, during one of several trips to the island, negotiated a highly complicated sugar deal with the American-owned but Trujillo-tolerated South Puertorican Sugar Co.

This involved 7,000 tons of "green sugar," which Moore got shipped into the United States as hog feed. This classification meant first, that the sugar was never counted against the Dominican quota.

Second, it passed through customs with a cheaper tariff rate. As blackstrap molasses for cattle or hog feed it paid a duty of 1.5 cents per hundred pounds instead of 66.5 cents per hundred charged for green sugar. Later the U. S. Customs Bureau reversed itself and demanded the 66.5 cent rate on Moore's shipment.

Later a considerate Congress passed a law exempting "green sugar" from the high tariff rate, though too late to affect Moore's shipment.

But even more considerate friends in Congress then introduced a bill which would give Col. Moore's shipment special treatment. It would make the lower tariff rate retroactive to June 30, 1955. By happy coincidence this would apply chiefly to Col. Moore, since his 7,000-ton import is the only major shipment affected.

This helpful bill was introduced by Sen. Jack Kennedy, Democratic aspirant for President, and Congressman Philbin, another Democrat, also of Massachusetts. Later Kennedy took his name off the bill, but Congressman Hale Boggs of Louisiana, another Democrat, promptly put his name on instead.

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